



INGLÉS II

Se deberá escoger la Opción A completa o la Opción B completa. TODAS las preguntas deberán responderse en el pliego de respuestas, NO en esta hoja.

OPCIÓN A

Reality TV

There is a new kind of programme on television, called reality TV, and, as the name suggests, it is supposed to show us something very real. The participants are not actors at all, but ordinary people in their daily lives. We, the viewers, may see them eating, sleeping, arguing or having a good time. Reality shows, therefore, are not regular television programmes at all. Instead they give us a close-up look into other people's lives.

Why have reality shows become so popular? We feel that we get to know the participants. We know their names from the beginning and gradually we learn more about them. We might even come to like some of them. Others, we might not like at all! Reality shows take us inside the lives of other people. Experiencing other people's lives can be a great escape from our own. What kinds of people take part in reality programmes? Since the participants may win a prize, they might be doing it for the money. There could be other reasons too. For example, the participants on these shows become well known to the viewers. They may even become famous and find more work in TV after the reality show ends. Clearly, reality TV is not for shy people!

Some people say reality TV has a very healthy effect on society and it is a harmless and entertaining way of passing the time. However, some social scientists say that reality TV could have damaging effects on society. Critics say that it is not really entertainment at all. What could be entertaining about two people doing their laundry or preparing the evening meal?

New reality shows appear all the time. They can take place on a farm, in an apartment or even on an island. Each time a new show begins, it seems to be even more adventurous than the previous one. Could the next show take place in your city, neighbourhood or school? Eventually, the day may come when we can all be part of reality TV!

• QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)

1. Why are reality shows not typical TV programmes?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **Reality shows are not typical TV programmes because their participants are not actors, but ordinary people, and the idea behind it is to show real-life situations in which these ordinary people get involved, such as eating, sleeping, arguing or enjoying themselves.**

2. According to the text, are reality shows popular TV programmes? Why?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **They mainly are. Reality shows catch people's attention so much that you eventually get to know the participants, their names, their lives, and you may eventually come to like some of them. These programmes may even have a positive effect on their viewers.**

3. Name two main motivations for participating in a reality show.

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **Winning a prize (usually, money) or becoming famous and starting to work on TV after the reality show is over.**

4. Are all reality shows of the same type?

(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **Not really. Although the underlying idea is always the same (showing us the daily lives of other people), some reality shows take place in a farm, others are set in an apartment, and some others are located on an island.**



• EXERCISES

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

How willing are you to leave your job, friends, family and ordinary routine for several weeks? Would you need to (A) _____ compensated for your time off at work? And how (B) _____ not having (C) _____ to a phone, computer or any form of technology? When a person decides to sign up for a reality competition show, they are not (D) _____ participating in a weekly episode of TV; they are basically signing up for a 24/7 job in the hopes of winning a prize.

A) *be* B) *about* C) *access* D) *just/merely/simply*

6. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

- A) What time does the flight from Dublin land?
I'd like to know what...
- B) A tailor altered his suit for the wedding.
He had...
- C) He doesn't speak French, so he didn't get the job in France.
If he...
- D) The exam was so difficult that I couldn't finish it.
It was such...

- A) *I'd like to know what time the flight from Dublin lands.*
- B) *He had his suit altered for the wedding.*
- C) *If he had spoken French, he would have got the job in France.*
- D) *It was such a difficult exam that I couldn't finish it.*

7. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). **(4 puntos)**

What is your opinion about the internationally famous *Big Brother* reality show?



OPCIÓN B

The British Monarchy

Monarchy is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom. In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The British Monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means that, while The Monarch is Head of State, the country is actually run by the government, led by the Prime Minister. Although The Monarch no longer has a political or executive role, he or she continues to play an important part in the life of the nation. As Head of State, The Monarch has constitutional and representational duties which have developed over one thousand years of history. In addition to these State duties, The Monarch has a less formal role as 'Head of Nation'. The Monarch not only acts as a focus for national identity, unity and pride, but also gives a sense of stability and continuity.

Born on 21 April, 1926, Queen Elizabeth II has been the British Queen since 6 February, 1952, after the death of her father, King George VI. She is the United Kingdom's Head of State, and queen of sixteen former British colonies, including Australia, Canada, and New Zealand; and head of the Commonwealth, a multinational body created after the dissolution of the British empire. As Head of State, the Queen goes on official State visits abroad; she has travelled more widely than any other monarch, taking part in many historic overseas visits and becoming a much loved and respected figure across the globe. Known for her sense of duty and her devotion to a life of service, she has been an important figurehead for the UK during times of enormous social change. Queen Elizabeth II is also both the Head of the Church of England and the Head of the Armed Forces; she is the only person who can declare when the country is at war and when war is over, although she must take advice from her government first.

Queen Elizabeth II has ruled for longer than any other monarch in British history, serving longer than her great-great grandmother, Queen Victoria, who reigned for 63 years and 216 days.

• **QUESTIONS. Do not copy literally from the text. (1 punto por respuesta = 4 puntos)**

5. Why is the British Monarchy called a constitutional monarchy?

*(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **The British Monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy because, even if the King or Queen is regarded as Head of State, the country is actually ruled by the government, headed by the Prime Minister.***

2. What is the function of a Monarch in a country?

*(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **The King or Queen is an important figure in the life of a country. He or she does not have a political or executive role, but represents the country, its identity and unity, and contributes to the stability and continuity of the nation.***

3. Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of three main institutions in the United Kingdom. Which ones?

*(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of State, the Head of the Church of England and the Head of the Armed Forces.***

4. Name two most relevant characteristics that make Elizabeth II be a unique British queen in history.

*(Modelo de respuesta, o formulación similar equivalente) **As Head of State of the United Kingdom, no other monarch has travelled more widely than Queen Elizabeth II, and no other monarch in British history ruled longer than Queen Elizabeth II, who has already served longer than the nearly 64 years that Queen Victoria, her great-great grandmother, reigned.***

• **EXERCISES**

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct, most appropriate word in each case. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

Queen Elizabeth II learned (A) _____ to drive during her time in the army. To the surprise of many, she does not need (B) _____ a driver's license (C) _____ a license plate on her car. She does not (D) _____ have a passport, since all British passports are issued in the queen's name. She is, simply, The Queen!



- A) *how* B) *either* C) *or* D) *even*

6. Rephrase the following sentences so that their meaning is as similar to the original as possible. **(0,25 por acierto = 1 punto)**

- A) It is forbidden to use your mobile phone while driving.
You must...
- B) 'Bob, if I were you, I would take the 10.05 train instead', said Moira.
Moira suggested...
- C) They missed the flight because of the heavy traffic on the road to the airport.
They would have...
- D) Harry can't afford to buy a new smartwatch.
Harry hasn't...

- A) ***You must not use your mobile phone while driving.***
- B) ***Moira suggested that Bob should take the 10.05 train.***
- C) ***They would have caught the flight if there hadn't been such heavy traffic on the road to the airport.***
- D) ***Harry hasn't got enough money to buy a new smartwatch.***

7. Write a composition about the following topic (100-120 words). **(4 puntos)**

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a modern monarchy in the 21st century?